

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

**"DIPLOMA OF VOTER STATUS"—
AN OUTSTANDING IDEA**

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 17, 1984

• Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, today is a special day in the life of our Nation. It marks the 197th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution. Appropriately, today is also "Citizenship Day."

It seems only right, then, that nine high school students from Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland Counties, NY, have come to Washington today to be honored for their winning essays discussing the spirit of the Constitution and their suggestions for celebrating its 200th anniversary in 1987. Ceremonies for these outstanding young men and women are being hosted in the Senate by Senators RANDOLPH and HATCH, and in the House by myself. I am pleased to report that the top essay winner was one of my own constituents, Mr. Roger Loria, who attends Roosevelt High School in Yonkers, NY.

Other essay winners being honored today are: Paul Angelilli of St. Eugene School in Yonkers; Kevin Metcalf of Albertus Magnus High School in Bardonia; Karla Haley of Sacred Heart School in Hartsdale; Ilyse Kezsbom of H.C. Crittenden School in Armonk; Patrice Tomblin of Brewster High School in Brewster; Pratap Mukherjee of Hommocks School in Mamaroneck; Michael Curtin of Hommocks School in Mamaroneck; Neal Marx of Westlake High School in Thornwood; and Don Uy of Pearl River High School in Pearl River.

The essay contest was sponsored by Convention II, an organization founded by Boris Feinman of New Rochelle, NY, to preserve, protect and promote the Constitution and the participation of Americans in the political process. Gannett Westchester Rockland Newspapers administered the contest and contributed cash prizes for the winners.

I also want to bring to my colleagues' attention a fresh and exciting new concept that is especially pertinent to today's events. I am referring to another very worthwhile creation of Boris Feinman's, entitled "Diploma of Voter Status."

Each year, thousands of high school seniors across the country receive diplomas at their graduation ceremonies. That diploma signifies a very important achievement in their lives, and

symbolically serves as a springboard to their adult years, where they are new challenges and added responsibilities.

Yet, while the graduation ceremonies and diploma focus special significance on the completion of high school, another equally important milestone in their life comes and goes with little, if any, fanfare. I am referring to the fact that most high school students turn 18 during their senior year and, thus, become eligible to vote. Recognizing the extreme importance of this coming of age, it seems only appropriate that the event should be somehow highlighted, even if only in symbolic terms, such as the presentation of a "Diploma of Voter Status."

Although the idea is new, it has received considerable support. In fact, today, in Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland Counties, NY, some 12,000 high school seniors will be receiving a "Diploma of Voter Status" in special ceremonies at their individual schools. I should also point out that essay winner Roger Loria will be receiving a "Diploma of Voter Status" today on behalf of all high school seniors across the country.

The diploma, itself, is an impressive document, much like a high school diploma, and includes the signatures of the Federal and local elected representatives of the students. Simply put, the purpose of the diploma is to foster a greater sense of political awareness among young voters and to promote responsible political participation.

The fact that the 18-to-24-year-old age group is the least likely to vote is more than enough evidence to support the need for this vital effort to stimulate political participation among young adults. In fact, it was for this same reason that I authored a bill (H.R. 4207) earlier this Congress to provide Federal funds for voter education programs and voter registration drives in our Nation's schools. This bill seeks to better educate our young people about the political process and why the act of voting is so important, and it would make it as easy as possible for those young people to fulfill their responsibility as voters by bringing the voter registration process into the schools. Among the worthwhile educational activities to be funded by this legislation are mock elections and model congresses. This "investment in democracy" would help to instill the fact that voting is not only our right, but our duty—something too many Americans, especially young Americans, have forgotten.

Mr. Speaker, I have long expressed my deep concern about our Nation's dismal voter turnout rate. The facts tell us that the voter turnout rate has dropped in every Presidential election since 1960, from a high of 62.8 percent in 1960 to a low of 52.6 percent in 1980. In fact, the 1980 voter turnout rate was the lowest in 32 years for a Presidential election. Voter turnout in non-Presidential elections is far worse, with only 38.6 percent of the voting-age population participating in 1982. It should also be noted that the 1980 U.S. voter turnout rate was some 30 points lower than the 82.8-percent median voter turnout rate for the 28 western democracies.

In a further attempt to remedy this dangerous trend, I have long pushed for changing election day to Sunday and allowing 24 hours for people to vote. This bill (H.R. 4618) would make voting far more convenient and, significantly, the ideas contained in this measure have worked successfully in many other western democracies. I have also supported several other important election reform initiatives aimed at increasing voter turnout, including one that would provide incentive grants to States that adopt less complicated voter registration procedures, such as door-to-door canvassing on a nonpartisan basis, same-day registration and postcard registration.

But, while these measures would help, the problem of low voter turnout appears to be deeply rooted in the attitudes of the American electorate. There is considerable apathy when it comes to political participation and we must do all that we can to prevent the act of voting from being taken lightly. There is no better place to start than with the youth of our Nation. That is why I so strongly support the idea of a "Diploma of Voter Status," and I want to commend John Dowling, chairman of the Westchester Federal Savings Bank of New Rochelle NY, and Boris Feinman for the leadership roles they have played in the creation and promotion of this exciting new concept.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I wish to insert the text of the "Diploma of Voter Status," along with a recent statement made by Boris Feinman discussing the underlying philosophy of this idea:

IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE 197TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

We the people who believe that the Constitution of the United States is the most brilliant invention in the History of Govern-

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor.

ance, also believe that the blessings of the Constitution can best be secured to ourselves and our posterity if all who have the right to vote will exercise the responsibility to vote.

Therefore we welcome you to the body of responsible and voting citizens of our great democratic republic and with pride and affection look forward to your life as a participating member of a society dedicated to Freedom, Liberty, and Respect for Human Differences, and in token thereof we issue to you this

Diploma of Voter Status, in the 18th year of your birth and on this September 17, 1984.

JUNE 27, 1984.

Meeting of 35 Boards of Education of Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, attended by Andrew O'Rourke, County Executive, Westchester.

Remarks by Boris Feinman, Founder, Convention II, (previously described), and member of Council for the Advancement of Citizenship, (descriptive brochure enclosed), and on behalf of Westchester Federal Savings Bank:

We want to suggest a specific piece of action to beef up your own citizenship education programs.

Let me weave together six separate strands.

First Strand: The Constitution mandates the preparation of the citizen for participatory life in our democratic republic.

Second Strand: There exists a sizable disdain for politics and government and a sizable neglect in exercise of the responsibility to vote.

Third Strand: When Youth reaches 18 the rights and responsibilities of the ballot are achieved. It is a significant time—but by and large there is no uplifting ceremony attending that milestone as in the case of a confirmation or bar mitzvah.

Fourth Strand: September 17 is the anniversary of the signing of the Constitution. That day, by act of Congress, is annually proclaimed by the President as Citizenship Day in recognition of these new voters.

Fifth Strand: If there could be within your schools a single grand event to focus on as the climax of your own courses on law/politics/government/civics, then I suggest that the receptivity of the student and the input of the teacher could translate into more joyous and realistic appreciation of the art of citizenship.

Sixth Strand: With respect to the essay contest by Convention II and the Gannett Press—the participating students almost unanimously suggested setting aside certain days and weeks to mark the bicentennial of the Constitution by 1987.

It certainly seems that the signing of the Constitution represents a high in American Intellectual and Philosophic achievement, and that the birthday of this document of democracy should not be perfunctorily proclaimed and passively celebrated. It should rank with Independence Day as a great national holiday.

Now let me pull these six strands together into a cloth with which to cloak in majesty Youth's coming of age into Voter status.

I propose that in each of your educational jurisdictions, on September 17, the birthday of the Constitution, proclaimed by the President as Citizenship Day, you hold a special assembly, and with appropriate ceremony as seems good to you issue to each Youth a Diploma of Voter Status marking Youth's entry to power.

Here is a sample of such a Diploma. Westchester Federal Savings will undertake to furnish them to you in whatever numbers you require; Council for the Advancement of Citizenship will issue the first Diploma to Roger Luria of Roosevelt High in Yonkers at the 197th birthday commemoration of the Constitution in the Senate on September 17, 1984, and we will ask the bipartisan hosts of the event, Senator Jennings Randolph of West Virginia, and Senator Orrin Hatch of Utah to sign on the Diploma along with our local United States Representatives, Dick Ottinger, Ham Fish, and Ben Gilman, and our County Heads, Andy O'Rourke, Dave Bruenn, Herb Reisman, and Senators Al D'Amato and Dan Moynihan and Representative Mario Biaggi.

That's the pitch. Tie in with the upcoming Bicentennial of the Constitution; give your citizenship education programs a coherence and a high visibility; give your 18 years olds—or entire senior class—a day of status to mark their entry to power; give each one a personal document attesting to the value that we, their mentors, place upon political adulthood and welcoming them to the high rank of responsible, informed and voting American citizen.●

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE TUDAN

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 17, 1984

● Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to George Tudan, a well respected and admired town official in Windsor, CT. For the past 30 years, Mr. Tudan has served the people of the town of Windsor in his capacity as town clerk. His decision to retire this coming December marks the loss of the most memorable and popular town clerk in Windsor's history.

Over the years, the man and the office have become inseparable. In fact, George was so popular that when town clerk was made an appointed rather than elective position in 1969, the town charter expressly stated that this change would go into effect only after the current town clerk retired.

George Tudan was well-known for his sense of humor, dedication, and genuine friendliness. Couples in love benefited from his annual tradition of granting free marriage licenses each Valentines Day.

Outside of his professional responsibilities, George has always been active in the community. Currently he is serving his second term as president of the Connecticut Town Clerk's Association and as a director of the Windsor Federal Savings and Loan Association. For many years he has been active in the Needle Club, the Boy Scouts, the Elks, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

George Tudan was born in Hartford and moved to Windsor in 1938. After serving 3½ years in the Air Force, he married Marie Magistri in 1948. Two years later, he graduated from the

University of Hartford with a bachelor's degree in business administration. He switched careers in 1953 to run for town clerk of Windsor and has remained in that position ever since.

I join with the residents in Windsor in wishing George Tudan all the best in years to come, and commend him for his 30 years of excellent service as Windsor town clerk.●

UNITED WAY

HON. BARBARA A. MIKULSKI

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 17, 1984

● Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to show gratitude and offer my congratulations to the United Way which kicks off its campaign this month in central Maryland. For so many years, the United Way Organization has provided services and volunteers to noteworthy causes throughout the United States. The United Way in central Maryland is the result of cooperative efforts among social agencies extending as far back as 1908.

The United Way supports more than 100 local agencies through contractual agreements with the American Heart Association, American Cancer Society, American Red Cross, Associated Jewish Charities and the United Way Community Services. These agencies serve to bridge the gap between the public and private sectors. The social benefits that are created from the United Way negate the many social costs that exist in our society.

To the many volunteers that create the backbone of the United Way Organization, at this time, I would like all of my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in saying: thanks to you, it works, the United Way.●

WORLD HUNGER

HON. MICKEY LELAND

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 17, 1984

● Mr. LELAND. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share an article by our former colleague, and distinguished professor of law at Georgetown University, Father Robert F. Drinan, on the vital issue of hunger in the world, which was published in the National Catholic Reporter on September 7, 1984:

LIFE: TO DEFEND IT MEANS TO FEED THE HUNGRY . . .

(By Robert F. Drinan, SJ)

The sanctity of all human life was highlighted by Cardinal Joseph Bernardin in his Fordham University address when he stressed that Catholics should be acutely and uniquely sensitive to the taking of life

in abortion, nuclear war and the death penalty.

The link between these three life-related issues is not entirely clear to everyone, because many Catholics who are opposed to abortion are in favor of capital punishment. But the focus on the three interrelated issues dramatizes the sensitivity Catholics should have concerning the injustice of every wrongful taking of human life.

However, another life-related issue also deserves the moral and political attention of Catholics. It is the death of 20 million people each year by starvation. This is an issue on which immediate corrective action could be taken. No controversial laws need be changed and no profound prejudices uprooted in order to stop the death by starvation of 400,000 human beings each week—three-fourths of whom are children.

There is no organized resistance to correcting this situation as there is to altering the laws on abortion, nuclear weapons and the death penalty. The reality of death by starvation is frightening.

More people have died as a consequence of hunger in the past five years (100 million) than have been killed in all the wars in the past 100 years.

The plague of massive death by starvation is not because of the lack of food. Enough grain is grown on the planet to give daily to every man, woman and child two pounds—3,000 calories—approximately the daily consumption of the average American. The problems reside in the distribution of food.

In July 1984 experts from more than 40 nations met in Zimbabwe to devise a strategy to increase food production in Africa. A three-year drought has threatened millions in Africa with starvation. The situation is apparently not improving.

By the year 2000, 2 billion more human beings will be in the global village. Little indication exists that 16 years from now the annual death of 20 million people by starvation will be lessened.

The United States expressed its institutional concern for the hungry of the world by the enactment of Public Law 480 in 1954. The law, designed originally, at least in part, to help farmers by selling their products abroad, was later named the Food for Peace Program. Since its enactment, it has provided about \$40 billion in aid; in 1984 it will furnish \$1.5 billion. This is .3 percent of the Gross National Product (GNP)—less than half the level of .7 percent of GNP recommended by international hunger interest groups.

Jurists are now trying to demonstrate that the right to food is guaranteed by international law. There is no certainty as yet about that proposition, but the Organization of American States (OAS) charter to which the United States is a party provides, in the InterAmerican Declaration on Human Rights, for a right to adequate nutrition.

There are many sound proposals to cut down on death by starvation. One of the most constructive has been made by James Grant, director of UNICEF, by which, for \$6 billion a year the lives of 13,000 could be saved every day.

All the reports on world hunger—including that of the conservative Heritage Foundation—agree that hunger persists from a lack of political will to end it. The information about world hunger that is needed by citizens is available from 20 organizations.

The effectiveness of those groups is evaluated in a 104-page book published in 1984 and titled "A Guide to World Hunger Orga-

nizations," by Lewis L. Knowles. Additional information and insights about global hunger is available in a bulletin published nine times a year by the World Hunger Educational Service, 1312 G Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20005.

The U.S. House of Representatives has recently established a new Select Committee on Hunger. Congressman Mickey Leland (D-Texas), a black Catholic, is chairperson.

The attention 50 million Catholics in America are giving to the assault on the sanctity of human life in abortion, nuclear war and capital punishment is bound to have a significant effect. The same attention extended to the 20 million people in 1985 who will die from starvation could bring about a spectacular result.●

ACID RAIN: RESEARCH EFFORTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

HON. MARILYN LLOYD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 17, 1984

● Mrs. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, over the past several months, I have expressed my belief that the only way to deal with the uncertainties regarding acid rain is to continue and to accelerate our research efforts on causes and effects. I believe that it is only by this responsible course of action that we will be able to formulate a focused and comprehensive plan to deal with possible future effects of deposition. Acid rain has captured the attention of other countries as well as our own and there are some fairly extensive international programs in progress. I want to highlight one of these programs by summarizing a recent report published in the United Kingdom in June 1984. The report was prepared at the request of the United Kingdom Department of Energy by the Energy Technology Support Unit (ETSU).

The objectives of the study were to compile what is known on the origins, transport, chemical transformations, and deposition of acidity in the environment and its movement through the soil into the waterways. The findings presented in the study were based upon data from the United Kingdom with some additional input from nearby countries.

The report states that for the two main precursors of acid rain, sulfur dioxide [SO₂] and nitrogen oxides [NO_x], 80 percent of the total emissions in Western Europe are man-made. However, in the United Kingdom, emissions of SO₂ have decreased since 1982 due to fuel switching and industrial recession. Their research also shows that there is very little factual information available regarding interactions and deposition of nitrogen compounds in determining the content of acidity in rain. The study concludes that because of the nonlinear quality of emissions and depositions, changes in the quantity of emissions of SO₂

and NO_x are unlikely to lead to a proportional change in the deposition of acidity or unoxidized SO₂ or NO_x at a given location.

Some of the additional findings follow:

Dry Deposition—The report says that computer modeling of deposition processes has shown that dry deposition dominates over wet deposition in remote areas. Dry deposition from domestic and commercial sources contributes about one-third of the total SO₂ emissions and more than one-half of the total NO_x emissions, with motor vehicles being the prime source.

Environmental Effects—Damage is caused to materials primarily from dry deposition of SO₂ reacting with metal or stone in the presence of high humidity. The main factors which determine the corrosion rate are the atmospheric concentration of pollutants and the time during which moisture is present on the surface of the structure.

Vegetation—It is generally accepted (in this report) that increased atmospheric concentrations of pollutants can cause reduced yield and visible foliage damage in crops, but the effects are not quantifiable. Some damage to vegetation appears to be both species- and location-specific, while forest damage which has been attributed to increased SO₂ concentration, may actually be caused by ozone in combination with other atmospheric pollutants.

Aquatic Life—The report finds that calcium in the water may make the presence of acidity and inorganic aluminum concentrations more tolerable.

Human Health—It appears that, to date, acid rain has not caused direct damage to human health.

The ETSU report concludes that while acid deposition may cause damage, it is still difficult to quantify the cause(s) of the damage because of the complexity of chemical and biological systems involved and the lack of background data for unpolluted atmospheres. Research to date has not clarified whether long term or episodic deposition is more important in causing damages; how a reduction in SO₂ and NO_x emissions would effect a reduction in deposition at a given location; or whether and how emission reductions would translate to environmental effects or lack thereof.

These issues and many others are still unresolved. It is instructive to note that the United Kingdom is pursuing their research efforts to clarify not only causes and effects of acid deposition but they are also attempting to determine economic realities of increased emissions controls and possible environmental costs of delaying the implementation of controls.

The key to understanding the global consequences of acid precipitation lies

in our continuing research efforts. I am heartened that other countries are also choosing to accelerate research and monitoring on the processes which cause acid rain before instituting arbitrary control regulations.●

THE PLIGHT OF ALEKSANDR YAKIR

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 17, 1984

● Mr. BEILENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to draw my colleagues' attention to the plight of long-time refusenik Aleksandr Yakir and to commend an unprecedented coalition of Jewish leaders and Christian, civil rights, peace and human rights groups for their actions on Mr. Yakir's behalf.

Aleksandr Yakir and his parents have been trying to emigrate from the Soviet Union since October 1973 and for the past 7 years, Aleksandr has been filing for exit permission on his own. Aleksandr has been refused permission on "humanitarian grounds" because the authorities "do not want to split up families." In addition, Aleksandr has been convicted of draft evasion and now faces up to 3 years of imprisonment; it is ironic that Aleksandr refused to be inducted into the military because he did not want to be exposed to "state secrets," thus giving the Soviets further excuse to delay granting him permission to emigrate.

Aleksandr's plight has been given special attention by members of a unique coalition of leaders who have recently sent cables to Soviet officials protesting his arrest, trial, and conviction on charges of draft evasion. The group has also urged the Soviet Government to grant the Yakir family permission to immigrate to Israel.

I am glad that the coalition has added some new voices to the cause of Soviet Jewry, and I urge them, along with all of us in the U.S. Congress, to continue speaking out for the rights of Soviet Jews such as Aleksandr Yakir.●

TRIBUTE TO LINDA THERESA GARCIA

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 17, 1984

● Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a very special person, Linda Theresa Garcia. Linda Garcia grew up in a military family where she learned early on about the rigors and pains associated with moving every few years. However, her travels also served to enrich her life through new friendships and broader

cultural experiences. Linda graduated from high school in Massachusetts in 1976 after having lived and traveled throughout the United States and Puerto Rico.

In 1976, Linda made history when she was 1 of 156 young women to enter with the first class to include women at the U.S. Air Force Academy. Four years later, and with only 88 women remaining, Linda graduated with a bachelor of science degree in political science/international affairs, with a minor in engineering. During her third summer at the Academy, Linda earned her military parachute wings.

After graduation, Captain Garcia attended the Air Force Intelligence School at Lowery Air Force Base, Denver, CO, and was subsequently assigned to the Latin American branch in the Defense Intelligence Agency [DIA] in Washington, DC, from November 1980 to September 1983. As an intelligence research specialist for Latin America, her work involved analysis of the military capabilities of Latin American countries. From the beginning of April through June 1982, Captain Garcia was assigned to the Falkland Islands Intelligence Task Force at the Pentagon as the military analyst for Argentina. In that assignment Captain Garcia personally briefed senior military and civilian personnel in the Department of Defense, including the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In February 1983, Captain Garcia was awarded the Joint Service Commendation Medal for her work during the Falkland Islands crisis.

In September 1983, Captain Garcia was assigned for 3 months to the Central America Joint Intelligence Team [CAJIT] at the Pentagon, a special DIA task force monitoring the current tactical military situation in Central America.

From December 1983 to June 1984, Captain Garcia worked in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, where she was assigned to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Equal Opportunity and Safety Policy. In that office, Captain Garcia liaised with the White House on a special nonpartisan project for the Department of Defense.

In mid-June, Captain Garcia returned to the Central America Joint Intelligence Team, where she is now working in the Pentagon.

In addition to her normal duty responsibilities, Captain Garcia is an admissions liaison officer for the USAF Academy and AFROTC. In that capacity she visits high schools throughout the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, encouraging young men and women to further their education beyond high school. Additionally, Linda is the treasurer for the Pentagon IMAGE Chapter, an organization dedicated to the professional promo-

tion and advancement of Hispanic-American employees in the Department of Defense.

Linda has received numerous awards and honors from the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Defense Intelligence Agency, and various national Hispanic organizations for her contributions as a pioneer Hispanic woman and as a role model for young men and women. In March 1980, during her senior year at the Academy, Cadet Garcia was named Woman of the Year by the Mexican American Opportunity Foundation in Los Angeles, and in 1981, Linda was honored as Woman of the Year by the National Conference of Puerto Rican Women in Boston. Also, Linda has been named an Outstanding Young Woman of America for 1983.●

TRIBUTE TO TARAS SHEVCHENKO

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 17, 1984

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, yesterday Ukrainians from across this country gathered in Washington, DC, to pay tribute to Taras Shevchenko, a 19th century Ukrainian poet and artist who helped to develop Ukrainian nationalism. At this time, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a few words in honor of this great man and to recognize the symbolic significance of his work in relation to the present day struggle of the Ukrainian people to break free from the yoke of Soviet tyranny.

The deep emotion and nationalistic fervor evoked in Taras Shevchenko's work has given each successive generation of Ukrainians a boundless source of inspiration and hope. At a time when freedom of speech in Ukraine and all other basic human freedoms have been brutally suppressed, this tribute takes on great meaning. By honoring the memory of this great man—who stands as a symbol of Ukrainian nationalism and freedom—we also recognize the sad fact that the Ukrainian people have been forced to live under the brutality and repression of Soviet rule for over 60 years. For over 60 years the Soviet Union has tried to crush the spirit of the Ukrainian people. In 1932 the Soviet Government committed one of the most heinous crimes against humanity ever recorded—as they intentionally starved to death thousands of Ukrainian peasants who resisted collectivization. The Great Famine in the Ukraine of 1932 and 1933 is but one example of the type of repression and inhumanity the Ukrainian people have suffered at the hands of the Soviet Government.

The history of Soviet rule in Ukraine has been a tragic one. But de-

spite this grim legacy of oppression and denial of basic human rights, the Ukrainian people still dream of freedom and self-determination. The works of Taras Shevchenko continue to be a source of great inspiration to those Ukrainians who refuse to succumb to Soviet attempts to annihilate the Ukrainian culture and traditions; and to those Ukrainians who dream of an independent Ukraine—free from the tyranny and the injustice of Communist rule. It was Taras Shevchenko who helped foster the growth of Ukrainian nationalism—a proud sense that the Ukrainian people should be a free and independent nation. In paying tribute to Taras Shevchenko let us also reaffirm our unbending support for and solidarity with those brave freedom fighters in Ukraine and throughout Eastern Europe who seek freedom and self-determination.●

**REPRESENTATIVE DINGELL
COMMENTS ON ALLEN PARK
VA HOSPITAL**

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 17, 1984

● Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the remarks my friend and colleague, the Honorable JOHN DINGELL, made during a public hearing on the draft environmental impact statement of the Veterans' Administration regarding the VA Medical Center in Allen Park, MI. The issue of the future replacement/renovation of this hospital was the subject of an amendment to H.R. 5713, the "HUD and independent agencies appropriations of 1985." These comments highlight the concerns that both of us share about the potential threat to the quality of health care afforded Detroit area veterans. As is pointed out in this statement, an ill-informed decision on the future of this hospital could lessen the range of services available to both service-connected and non-service-connected veterans in the Allen Park VA service area.

The major argument of those promoting the relocation of the hospital is the opportunity to place the VA hospital adjacent to the Wayne State University School of Medicine. While this argument is not without merit, it has seemingly so prejudiced this decisionmaking process that the outcome has become predetermined at various levels within the Veterans' Administration, and has completely overshadowed many other important and more humanistic considerations. This is truly unfortunate since Allen Park is an existing hospital and not an expensive addition to our national VA hospital system, which a new facility in De-

troit would be. Although proximity to a medical school is an important issue, it should be noted that the Allen Park Medical Center is only 9 miles from the Wayne State school, along major expressways, and well within normal medical school affiliation standards. In my district, the Wayne County General Hospital which is now known as the Westland Medical Center, is approximately 25 miles from the University of Michigan Medical School, and has served as a teaching facility to that institution without any inconvenience or difficulty.

Our efforts regarding this project are aimed at insuring that the VA deliberations are balanced and complete, and I believe you will find Representative DINGELL's comments insightful.

[The remarks follow:]

We are all here today because of our concern about the future of veterans health care in the metropolitan Detroit area. I am particularly concerned about the possible loss of vital services, not only for veterans with service-connected disabilities, but also for our veterans who rely on the VA as a health care provider of last resort. The World War II veteran population has reached an average age of 64 years. We, as a group, are just arriving at a time in our lives when we may need the very services that are the subject of this Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

This draft perpetuates some of the same problems that were contained in an earlier study on the relocation of the medical center conducted by Rossetti and Assoc. This document also has some shortcomings of its own that must be addressed. I will attempt to discuss some of the critical issues at this time and submit a more complete written statement before the comment period expires.

The information gathered by the Veterans' Administration to this point in time has been inadequate to make a proper decision on such an important matter. There is a clear indication of prejudice toward one particular outcome evidenced in the background materials prepared within the VA. I have requested the General Accounting Office (GAO) to do an independent review of the entire VA information gathering process to determine the accuracy of their studies and to further provide a complete document for use in making the final determination. This document will not recommend any particular course of action and will not be unduly influenced by me or anyone else.

Since this draft EIS was released, there has been a new priority list of VA projects released as well as a new VA submission for the 1985 budget. Released just last week, it provides a good starting point for a discussion of the future of the Allen Park VA Medical Center. The draft states that five alternatives are being considered. They include a modest renovation, a complete renovation, a total reconstruction except for the original hospital building, a new construction at a Detroit location, or no action.

There are those who would say that we jeopardize Michigan's chances for any new hospital by making a fuss. They would hold that we should take the money to relocate in Detroit and be thankful. Those same people probably feel that once the VA spends \$8 million on property acquisition it will insure a new hospital will be built. That

is what the veterans of Maryland thought when the VA spent almost \$10 million to purchase property and complete design for a new VA hospital in Baltimore. Just a few days ago, the people in Baltimore were surprised to learn that the 1985 budget does not contain construction money for their new hospital, as expected, but \$2 million to do a study on modernizing the existing hospitals at Loch Raven and Fort Howard. After all, their hospital had been on the top of the priority list. How could the VA throw away the money already spent and just begin again? Well, they have, at least temporarily. The sad truth is that the time has come for hard economic choices and my interest in this project has always been to insure that the future course of veterans' health care in Michigan will not be unexpectedly derailed.

I know from experience that government projects can be subject to change and modifications on the path to completion. Many times these changes are unavoidable and other times they are the result of bad or incomplete planning. In the case of the replacement of the Allen Park hospital, the planning has been at least incomplete.

The VA budget for 1985 indicates a reduction in the total base construction cost for the Concept "D" proposal of \$5.1 million. Concept "D" is the new hospital in the Detroit Medical Center and is, interestingly enough, the only concept which appears in the Budget Display. The reduction is achieved by eliminating 9,500 square feet of hospital space. Since this information was just released, I have been unable to discover what impact this change will have on health care delivery in the Nursing Home Care Unit. This is the unit which is being reduced.

The Veterans Administration projects that the need for VA nursing home beds will increase from 9,125 in 1980 to 19,600 in 1990. There is approximately one bed for every 890 veterans in the primary service area of Allen Park Medical Center. These Detroit area veterans make up half of all the veterans in Michigan, yet it is estimated that the ratio of veterans to beds in this area is almost four times the national average. This is a disgrace. The population of veterans over 65 years of age is expected to rise in this area over the next two decades and yet this draft EIS and the proposals for a replacement hospital do not adequately address that fact. This decision must encompass the entire problem and not neglect the critical need for long term care beds in the very near future.

I have long held that the greatest peril to veterans will come in the form of unanticipated reductions in services which will jeopardize the quality of veterans' health care. Without proper planning, the Detroit area VA hospital may have to be downsized during the construction phase because of cost overruns and budget cuts. We in the Detroit area have already experienced the problems with the People Mover and light rail transit system.

We do not need a surprise like that afforded the veterans of Baltimore recently. We ask you to consider carefully the information presented during this public comment period and the review conducted by the GAO.

A brief list of the problems contained in the Draft EIS would have to include the following:

(A) An accurate legal description of the status of the 39 acres donated by the Ford Family if the hospital is relocated in De-

troit. This would have to include loss of revenue if the land is rededicated for another purpose.

(B) The exact number of parking spaces to be provided at either location and their cost. The draft EIS demonstrates a reliance on public transportation and other alternatives that are not realistic in the Metropolitan Detroit area. It also refers to public transportation that has been severely cut in the past year and includes reference to future transportation systems that are speculative at best.

(C) There has been no effort to determine the intentions of the current skilled staff persons to move with the relocation of the hospital. These people will all face an increase in personal income taxes if the move takes place. A reference is made to potential problems filling nursing and skilled staff positions but no figures are supplied with reference to the experience of other hospitals in the area.

(D) There are currently over 900 regularly scheduled volunteers at the Allen Park Medical Center. This program is the 15th largest out of 172 VA hospitals and provides more than just nursing assistance. The volunteers are the spark of life that makes a period of time spent at the Allen Park VA more pleasant and meaningful. There is a serious question as to whether a program even close to the quality of the present one can be sustained at the relocation site. I do not think it can, and would like to see the issue addressed.

(E) The VA has failed to adequately investigate the location of the veterans within the Allen Park service area in relationship to the proposed hospital locations. An attempt is made to review discharge data and then survey the number of those veterans that live within a 6 mile radius of the Detroit Medical Center location. No such survey was done with regard to the present Allen Park site and no effort was made to project future demographics.

(F) The problem of crime is not properly addressed. The only figures provided for the Detroit Medical Center Complex were 1981 figures. The VA also used 1981 figures for the Allen Park Medical Center when current figures are available. It should also have been noted that much of the crime at the Allen Park Medical Center is committed by the patients or employees, particularly in areas such as assault, rape, and weapons possession. In contrast, the Crane Study indicates that the borders of the Medical Center pose serious security questions after dark. This is mentioned on page 111-25 of the draft EIS regarding an alternative site adjoining the proposed site.

(G) The draft EIS gives the prospect of saved travel time great weight while discussing the merits of moving to Detroit. I would first like to point out that no one from Detroit will ever believe that it takes 2.5 hours to complete a trip from Wayne State Medical School to Allen Park and return. Certainly not in traveling by car. This is just one indication of the excessiveness of the arguments favoring the Detroit proposal. The Allen Park Medical Center also has many professional affiliations other than the Wayne State Medical School but the list of these is strangely incomplete in the draft EIS.

These notes are a very incomplete listing of the problems with this draft EIS. Since cost is not a factor in an Environmental Impact Statement, I have not really discussed that issue, but it certainly raises many significant questions.

In the final resolve, there is not enough information presented here to warrant moving the Allen Park Medical Center nearer to the Medical School. The Detroit area deserves first class medical care for our veterans. They are getting that at the Allen Park location and if the VA wants to improve for the future, as it certainly should, they can accomplish that very nicely on the existing property at Allen Park.●

**THOMAS H. BRISCOE, OUT-
STANDING COMMUNITY VOL-
UNTEER**

HON. PARREN J. MITCHELL

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 17, 1984

● Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Speaker, at a time when volunteerism is being strained to take up the slack left by severe cuts in Federal programs, my colleagues in the House of Representatives should know about the impressive volunteer services Thomas H. Briscoe has given to the city of Baltimore, Howard County, MD, and the State of Maryland.

His volunteer services began in 1961.

GENERAL

Thomas H. Briscoe is a native of Baltimore, MD, where he attended the public schools. He received his undergraduate training at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania and at Morgan State University in Baltimore, MD. He attended graduate school at Howard University earning the master of social work degree. He is a veteran of World War II and the Korean conflict. He served a total of 27 years in the Maryland National Guard and the U.S. Army Reserve. He has been employed by the city of Baltimore for over 30 years and is currently director of family services for the Urban Services Agency.

Thomas Briscoe has for many years been involved in performing volunteer services in the communities where he lived and worked. He is known and respected by many for his unselfish devotion in assisting his fellow man. His interest in volunteer service dates back to his early teens, when he acted as assistant to American Red Cross instructors teaching inner-city children to swim. His volunteer service covers a wide range of activities involving the complexities of corporate structures to the delivery of food baskets. His reluctance to turn down an opportunity to serve has resulted in a busy, but rewarding schedule of activities for the past 20 years. He attributes his willingness to help others to the example set by dedicated men and women he knew who offered help and encouragement to those who needed it, particularly young people.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE ACTIVITIES

The following are some of the volunteer service activities in which he has

been involved. These services were performed in Howard County and Baltimore City:

HOWARD COUNTY

1. From 1970 to 1973 he served as a member of the Columbia Interfaith Housing Corporation Board of Trustees. He organized the first resident body to represent tenants and was one of the trustees to implement the revolutionary idea of tenant management of five housing sites. He acted as advisor to the resident management staff for one of the five sites.

2. He joined the Columbia Rotary Club, a volunteer service organization in 1971. He initiated club participation in several community service projects. He is the club historian and photographer. He also serves as the photographer and historian for Rotary District 762 which includes 51 Rotary Clubs. He has written the history of the first ten years of the Columbia club and has compiled eleven award winning documents depicting club activities. The Rotary Club meets once a week throughout the year. He has not missed a meeting in twelve years.

3. He served as a member of the Board of Managers of the Howard County Branch of the YMCA from 1974 to 1976 working principally in membership drives and fundraising campaigns.

4. He was a founder and charter member of the Columbia Chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity established in 1974. He acted as the community service coordinator. He initiated such chapter projects as assistance to the elderly, volunteer parole and probation counselors, support for the Ride-A-Bike for the Retarded and delivery of food baskets for the Salvation Army. He is the chapter photographer and archivist. He is chairman of the fraternity's Eastern Province History and Traditions Committee.

5. From 1977 to 1979, because of the shortage of regular parole and probation counselors, he worked as a volunteer Parole and Probation Counselor with the Howard County Division of the Maryland Department of Probation and Parole. He organized a team of six volunteers to work with released offenders. Each team member took the required training to qualify as counselors and supervised the adjustment period of five or more released offenders. For this effort the team was awarded the Maryland Volunteer Activist Award presented by the Governor at the State House in 1979.

6. He is a member of the Howard County Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). He serves as branch photographer and is currently seeking life membership subscribers. He set a personal goal in September 1983 to seek \$10,000 in life membership pledges. To date, \$11,000 in pledges has been obtained.

7. He served as a member of the Howard County Chapter of the American Red Cross Board of Directors from 1977 to 1981. He participated in fund raising and membership campaigns. He sought and obtained the members possessing skills needed by the chapter such as an attorney and an accountant. He acted as chairman of the chapter's "Services to Military Families and Veterans" unit.

8. He served as a member of the Board of Directors of the Howard County Association For Retarded Citizens from 1977 to 1981. He worked mostly with soliciting or renewing a minimum of 30 memberships a year. He enlisted active and financial support from other organizations for the Association's

Ride-A-Bike-For-The-Retarded fund raiser. His term as a board member was ended by organizational regulations in 1981. Since then he has served on the membership committee and has assisted with the Ride-A-Bike checkpoints.

9. He was an original member of the Howard Community College Education Foundation established in 1981 to raise funds for students in need of assistance. He offered the first time table to be used for Foundation activities.

10. In 1982 he served as a member and secretary of the Howard County Salary Review Commission. The Commission reviewed the salaries of the County Executive and the County Council members, made comparative studies commensurate with their responsibilities and recommended salary revisions.

11. He answered the call in November of 1983 when the Howard County Community Action Council needed assistance in the distribution of government surplus food to eligible residents of Howard County. He delivered food items to senior citizens who were homebound or otherwise unable to manage the food pick up themselves.

BALTIMORE

1. From 1961 to 1966 he participated in the annual membership campaign of the Druid Hill Avenue Branch of the YMCA.

2. In 1969 he served as a training instructor for VISTA (Volunteers In Service To America) personnel. He taught subjects related to human welfare during training sessions at the University of Maryland.

3. He founded and organized the Social Service Workers of East Baltimore (SSWEB) to perfect a coordinated ongoing system of communication and cooperation in order to facilitate the delivery of social services to the citizens of East Baltimore.

4. In 1975 he arranged for cooperative effort between the Department of Housing and Community Development, the National Guard and the U.S. Army Reserve to undertake community services projects in support of Baltimore's improvement programs. As a result, projects such as playground repairs, cleaning of vacant lots, preparation of open space for cultivation, home repairs and others were accomplished.

5. He served as a member of the Allocations Committee for the United Way of Central Maryland, assessing member programs and determining their eligibility to receive funds in 1976 and has been a solicitor since 1970.

6. He has been a member of the Baltimore Regional Chapter American Red Cross Board of Directors and the Executive Committee since 1980.

7. In 1977 and 1978 he collected used but serviceable clothing to stock an elementary school clothing bank established to provide essential items of clothing needed by pupils in order to attend school.

8. For the past five years he has been a volunteer worker for the Baltimore Goodwill Industries Annual Thanksgiving Dinner. He has coordinated the distribution of 500 dinner tickets to needy families and arranged for bus transportation to get to and from the dinner site.

9. He participated in the census recount of 1980. He volunteered to supervise a team of interviewers to insure Baltimore's fair share of federal funds based on population.

10. In 1983, at the request of the Adjutant General of Maryland, he consented to serve on a committee to organize the Maryland State Guard. The State Guard is a volunteer force that is to function during state

emergencies in the event the Maryland National Guard is called into federal service.●

THE CHANGE IN LEADERSHIP AT THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 17, 1984

● Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, today on the mall an important event occurred in the 138-year life of the Smithsonian Institution. With the passing of the ceremonial bronze key to the castle, Robert McCormick Adams succeeded S. Dillon Ripley as the Smithsonian's Secretary.

I want to join in welcoming Secretary Adams to Washington. A distinguished scholar, he brings to his new office a wealth of ability and enthusiasm which should serve him well in the days ahead. I am confident that under his leadership the Smithsonian will maintain its position as one of the world's preeminent institutions of learning.

As Secretary Emeritus Ripley takes his leave, he can reflect with pride on his two decades as the Smithsonian's driving force. It was fitting that the weather permitted today's installation ceremony to take place on the mall, because it was on the mall that Dillon Ripley focused so much of his attention during the last 20 years. He has changed the face of that magnificent expanse of green and in so doing he has made an indelible mark on the Nation's Capital. The Air and Space Museum, the Hirshhorn Museum and garden, the promise of the quadrangle—are among the concrete manifestations of his imagination and vision. However, the moments of joy, wonder and discovery which daily emanate from the mall and which have been experienced by millions of people throughout the world, are perhaps the more important and enduring testaments to his tenure as Secretary.

The mission of the Institution—the diffusion of knowledge among mankind—has been his guide and he has pursued it with vigor and skill. His efforts transcended national boundaries and have made it possible for the artistic, cultural, historical, and scientific treasures of the world to be experienced by people in all walks of life. The citizens of the United States, who have most directly benefited from his labors, are in his debt, but that debt is shared by all who believe that in the promotion of understanding among the world's people lies the path to a peaceful resolution of the differences which separate us. Dillon Ripley's contributions toward that end have been profound and will be his enduring legacy.

Mr. Speaker, last evening the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian, on which I am privileged to serve, paid tribute to Secretary Ripley and his wife Mary, by presenting them with the Institution's highest awards—the Order of James Smithson and the Joseph Henry Medal. I would like to insert at this point in the RECORD the remarks made by two of the regents, Mr. Carlisle Humelsine and Mrs. Anne Armstrong at that occasion. In addition, I would like to insert an editorial which appeared in this morning's Washington Post on Dillon Ripley's service as the Smithsonian's Secretary:

REMARKS FOR MR. HUMELSINE, REGENTS DINNER, SEPTEMBER 16, 1984

Thank you, Mr. Chancellor, and good evening Mr. Vice President, fellow Regents, Mr. Secretary, and ladies and gentlemen. It is a great pleasure to bring to your attention this evening the product of a unanimous vote of the Board of Regents that Secretary Ripley be inducted into the Order of James Smithson.

Let me begin by describing the nature of this honor. Establishing the Smithsonian Order just one year ago, the Regents agreed with the National Board of the Smithsonian Associates that we should have on hand a special honor to recognize and encourage extraordinarily important contributions to the work of the Institution. If I may quote from the Regents' resolution, "the Order of James Smithson [is] to be conferred upon those rare individuals whose contributions to the Smithsonian measurably transcend existing honors for service to the Institution."

The individual we are honoring tonight is indeed rare by any standards. Being one of only eight Secretaries is one form of rarity, but hardly the most significant. Dillon has been called a Renaissance man, and that's certainly a rarity in this day and age. But what about his imagination? Perseverance? Boldness? Extraordinary intellect? He possesses these and other qualities to a rare degree which is all the more remarkable in a—pardon me—man of science, not to mention an administrator of such vast proportions.

In short, we know what a rare man we have had as the eighth Secretary, and, even without knowing the man, a phenomenal number of people have come to appreciate—and even take for granted—his manifold contributions to the vitality and significance of the Smithsonian for American culture. The outward signs of his activities abound: a magazine here, some exhibitions there, a few new museums here and there, and new telescope out there—I could go on. What is so important about Dillon's accomplishments is not their numbers, but their unmistakable quality. Not just any museum, but museums which hold world records for attendance, which open our minds gently to contemporary art, which bring alive the relevance of the past, and more. Not just any magazine, but one which has become perhaps the most respected journal in the land. Not just any new telescope, but one which promises to light a path for future land-based astronomy. Not just another budget-busting science program, but a variety of finite studies, finely tuned, on the cutting edge of ecology and conservation.

Dillon's accomplishments will be all the more remembered in Smithsonian annals

because they so often signified achievements against seemingly insurmountable odds, against the practical-minded (Dillon would say "bureaucratic") naysayers, and against periods of fiscal austerity. It is simply mind-boggling to think of his success in raising support, from the Regents, the Congress, the Administration, and the private sector here and abroad, for some new-fangled Quadrangle which he chose to bury, 96% of it, underground—at a time when budgets were being cut left and right. How many foresaw that such a high quality magazine would bring the returns it has? How many others in the sixties would have started a new neighborhood museum in a forlorn section of the city, or would have welcomed the underprivileged, unwashed citizenry in the museums?

I could go on and on, as many of you here tonight could also. But let's face it, it would be virtually impossible even to list his major accomplishments in one sitting. The point is we have had in Dillon a sort of Jolly Green Giant, a personality of simply phenomenal dimensions whose contributions to the Smithsonian and to the nation will keep the historians busy for as long as anyone would want. Moreover I am sure you would all join me in saluting not just Dillon's masterful success, but also his extraordinary style, his exquisite taste, and his inimitable grace.

Dillon and friends, I have attempted to sketch the Regents' thinking (and fear I have run the risk of boring you) when I know that my words cannot adequately express our collective feelings. I have long believed that action speaks louder than words. If you will allow me, Mr. Secretary, on behalf of the Board of Regents I will attempt now to drape this apparatus over your neck and thereby to induct you into this exclusive Order of James Smithson for life, with all our best wishes for a fruitful relationship in the years ahead.

REMARKS BY MRS. ARMSTRONG, REGENTS
DINNER, SEPTEMBER 16, 1984

Mr. Chancellor, fellow Regents, Dillon and Mary, Ladies and Gentleman. I am honored to stand before you with the assignment of presenting to Mary Ripley the Joseph Henry Medal on behalf of the Regents.

The Board of Regents has voted unanimously to add Mary's name to only fifteen others who have received the Henry Medal since 1879. As you might suspect, looking into this award I found a special dimension to Mary's honor—put simply, she is the first woman ever to receive this Medal!

Let me assure you that the Regents have not singled her out just because of the age-old cliché "Behind every successful man is a . . ." Surely she has been that—but moreover, as Dillon himself will testify, she has been beside and even in front of him in numerous activities. In a word, it is her initiative which the Regents have cited in making this presentation.

Practically everyone here can think of at least one instance in which Mary's perseverance, imagination, charm, and wry wit have worked a special magic for the Institution. Her work on behalf of the Orchid Collection will be nothing short of legendary in Smithsonian annals. We could say the same about her dedication to entomology, where on behalf of the Natural History Museum she has collected countless insects from the remotest corners of the world. For many of us her most significant and hopefully most long lasting service to the Smithsonian was in founding the Women's Committee, which

since 1965 has contributed to a great variety of urgent and important projects—everything from a garden for the handicapped and Free Film Theater and organizing the annual Christmas Ball and crafts fairs to their constant hospitality for visiting dignitaries.

I could go on and on, but this handsome citation says it best. Mary, would you please come forward while I read it?

To Mary Livingston Ripley in recognition of her outstanding service to the Smithsonian Institution as a nurturer of the orchid collections, collector and taxonomist in entomology, founder of the Women's Committee, Research Associate, photographer and scientific colleague, the Board of Regents respectfully presents the Henry Medal with heartfelt gratitude and affection.

And so, Mary, on behalf of the Board of Regents and with all our love I am pleased to present this highly prized Medal and to wish you all the best for our continuing association.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 17, 1984]

DILLON RIPLEY'S WASHINGTON

S. Dillon Ripley steps down today after 20 years as head of the Smithsonian Institution, and what a productive 20 years they have been. Mr. Ripley has been the promoter, builder and/or expander of most of the great museums on the Mall and of a host of other facilities (the National Zoo) elsewhere in the city and outside the city. No single man has done more in his time to bring pleasure in learning to Washington's residents and its millions of visitors alike.

He in fact believes fiercely in the pleasure principle in knowledge, the notion that learning must be enjoyable and that the human personality can be engaged and fulfilled in many playful, serendipitous ways. Hence his placement of a carousel by the Smithsonian castle, his sponsorship of the summer folk festivals and other special events, his hospitality of a profusion of activities that reach, on the Mall, a critical mass. To measure the public's taste for all this, try counting the Smithsonian Associates stickers on the cars you see.

Less visible but no less central to his stewardship has been his vision of the wholeness of knowledge, the interdependence of the sciences and the humanities, the single universe of the scholarly life and the public life. The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, the Smithsonian's seminars and research and its outreach to countries around the globe, and its publications, including the nationally popular Smithsonian Magazine and the Wilson Quarterly, are among the fruits.

For his vast construction program—some important parts of which remain for his successor, Robert McC. Adams, to oversee—Mr. Ripley gained a reputation as a master builder. He also gained a certain reputation as an empire builder who went by his own rules. In a sense that particular rap may be seen as a tribute to the diligence and skill with which Dillon Ripley wove the strands of private money and public power into the institutional web of the Smithsonian.

He looked after the Hill and he kept in touch with presidents. He gave them good ideas and they gave him support. This is a political city, and nothing important gets done in it that does not require a political touch. The Smithsonian is, after all, devoted to the diffusion of knowledge. ●

FLOOD COMMENDATIONS

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 17, 1984

● Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, between May 28 and June 2 of this year Connecticut's First Congressional District experienced severe flooding—the worst in almost 30 years. Damage to the communities surrounding Hartford was substantial, with losses totaling more than \$5 million. Homes and businesses were affected; public thoroughfares were choked with debris; community and individual activities were disrupted; a state of disaster was declared. Fortunately, there was no loss of life.

As the flood waters receded, the afflicted communities faced the gargantuan task of repairing the damage and restoring services. I would like to take this opportunity to recognize before Congress the exemplary efforts taken by one community in particular, the town of Glastonbury in response to the disaster.

Glastonbury deserves to be publicly commended for its fierce community spirit, perseverance, and unity in the face of disaster. The community is its own profile of courage; a microcosm of the basic American spirit of steadfastness, inventiveness, and optimism.

I witnessed this spirit firsthand when I had the opportunity to tour Glastonbury with our Governor, William A. O'Neill, after the flooding. I saw Main Street of this vibrant township hidden under almost 20 feet of water. Touring the area by helicopter, I saw the extensive damage to the western sections of the town. Sixty homes suffered an estimated \$200,000 in damage; 20 businesses faced flood-related losses amounting to more than three-quarters of a million dollars; the estimated cost to repair public facilities were projected at \$416,000, including repair of the town's wastewater treatment plant.

In the wake of the disaster the people of Glastonbury showed that they are made of the same proud heritage that settled the town in 1693. There was a tremendous spirit of cooperation between local, State, and Federal offices of civil preparedness. In my own involvement, helping to facilitate the establishment of Federal Disaster Relief Centers to aid victims of the flooding, I was impressed by the cohesiveness of the community leadership and the determination shown by every citizen to pull together to restore the community to its proud condition. This kind of teamwork, this kind of respect for fellow citizens is the glue that holds a community together. The town of Glastonbury has proven its mettle.

I am proud to represent a town such as Glastonbury, and honored to commend all its residents for their impressive response to this natural disaster.●

SOVIET JEWRY

HON. LARRY WINN, JR.

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 17, 1984

● **Mr. WINN.** Mr. Speaker, as a participant in the 1984 Congressional Call to Conscience Vigil on behalf of Soviet Jewry, I wish to express my personal interest in and concern over the situation of the Yevgeny Yakir family of Moscow. Of particular concern is the current plight of their only son, Alexander.

The Yakir family first applied to leave the Soviet Union in October 1973. Their initial application, and every subsequent application, has been denied by the Soviet authorities. The purported reason for these refusals is the "secret classification" of Mrs. (Rimma) Yakir's work in computer engineering, a job she has not held since June 1973.

The plight of Alexander is particularly troubling at this time. Alexander is now being held by Soviet authorities on charges of "draft evasion," charges that are of questionable validity. Upon his graduation from the Moscow Technical Institute in 1977 Alexander, then 22 years old, was notified that he would be conscripted into the Soviet army in the fall. Conscription means 2 years of active service followed by 5-10 years of being refused permission to emigrate, on the grounds of being in possession of state secrets. Alexander, who had applied for an emigration visa more than 4 years previously, knew that entering the armed services would forfeit for several years any opportunity to leave the Soviet Union. Faced with this dilemma, Alexander went into hiding in Moscow. Later that year, the Soviet Government began criminal proceedings against Alexander, and continued to harass him and his family while he remained in Moscow.

For several years later, Alexander lived and worked outside of Moscow, believing the Soviet authorities would or could not pursue him elsewhere. He returned to Moscow earlier this year because, at the age of 27, he was too old to be drafted. But in mid-June, Alexander was picked up by the Soviet authorities on the present charge. He remains in prison, and may be sentenced to a long prison term at hard labor.

The case of the Yakir family has received the attention of many concerned Americans, including members of the Jewish community in the Kansas City area. I bring this situa-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

tion to the attention of my colleagues, for I know they share my concerns over the plight of Soviet Jews. But I also bring the case of the Yakir family again to the attention of Soviet authorities, to show our continued concern over their oppressive and inhumane policies operating against their own citizens.●

THE OVERGROUND RAILROAD MARCHERS

HON. PARREN J. MITCHELL

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 17, 1984

● **Mr. MITCHELL.** Mr. Speaker, the NAACP sponsored an "Overground Railroad March" from Virginia to New York City. The marchers followed the route of the "Underground Railroad" which slaves used as they moved North to freedom.

I first met the marchers in Annapolis, MD, on Wednesday, August 22 at a rally on the steps of the State House. Among the 26 marchers, there was Ron Bivens from Dallas, TX; Donnie Helmes from Dayton OH; Regena Thomas, Louisville, KY; Duane Chapman, Jamaica, NY; and Jon Davis from Detroit, MI. They were brought from the city limits of Annapolis in a bus and cars. These vehicles were parked about a block from the State Capital steps. The Annapolis police did not tell anyone that the vehicles were parked illegally, did not ask anyone to move the vehicles, they simply put parking tickets on the vehicles in an arrogant manner and threatened to have them towed away.

This incident is of importance because of what it symbolizes. There is a growing contempt for black people, and unwillingness to extend even the slightest courtesy to us. It is a part of the larger attitude in America, an attitude heightened by the Reagan administration, an attitude which says "blacks, we no longer need to show you courtesy or respect, the civil rights days are over and your cause is no longer the concern of white America."

The two white women police officers, to show their dominance over black men, even threatened to tow away my car. As you can guess, after a few words from me, my car stayed where it was parked—it was not towed away.

I next met the marchers at Centennial Church in Baltimore on the evening of August 23. The church, showing the kind of concern all of us should show, prepared dinner for the 26 marchers. I talked with Linda S. Sirells, from Queens, NY; Morrie Turner, Oakland, CA; Sheila Williams, New Orleans, LA; Thomas Manor, Atlanta, GA. They were in high spirits,

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despite the threats that they would be harmed if they attempted to march through Harford and Cecil Counties in Maryland. In movingly simplistic, but eloquent statements, each of them vowed to continue the march.

They were marching to bury black voter apathy. They marched to say that most potent weapon black people have is the vote. They marched, despite the threats, to make the statement that we who are black are not afraid, and will not be turned back, and will not be denied.

Overground marchers, I hope that by your sacrifice and your courage, you have inspired black people to be counted. We can ask no more from you, the marchers, we must ask much, much more from observers.

I commend those 26 marchers who took part in this symbolic trek up the freedom trail. The following should be recognized for their active participation in the "Overground Railroad March" and their names engraved in history": Ron Bivens, Jon Davis, Morris Howard, James Marks, Thomas Anthony Minor, W.C. Patton, James H. Ramsey, Phyllis Ladelle Robinson, Regena Thomas, Patrick O'Neil Washington, Sheila Williams, Aurthina Holmes, Donald Fields, Duane Chapman, Marc Maddox, Jackie Johnson, Donnie Nelms, Gerard Orbro, Donald Ray Wall, Curtis Alman, Linda S. Sirells, Morrie Turner, Guy Williams, Joseph E. Madison, Marla Edison, and E. Burns.●

TRIBUTE TO MSGR. GENO BARONI

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 6, 1984

● **Mrs. KAPTUR.** Mr. Speaker, on August 26, our Nation lost a dedicated priest and great public servant, Msgr. Geno Baroni. Many of us recently paid tribute to Geno during a special order. He touched the lives of so many of us through his activities as civil rights leader, neighborhood leader, Assistant Secretary of HUD, a man of God and man of all the people.

Carla and David Cohen whose friendship with Geno began in the civil rights movement wrote a remembrance, "Monsignor Geno Baroni—Appreciating A Unique Leader" which appeared in the Washington Jewish Week.

I commend to my colleagues this moving, personal tribute which so aptly describes Geno's unique contributions to our society.

[From the Washington Jewish Week, Sept. 6, 1984]

**MSGR. GENO BARONI—APPRECIATING A
UNIQUE LEADER**

(By Carla and David Cohen)

Monsignor Geno Baroni was a unique force in the Washington area for more than 20 years. Everyone called him Geno—never Father or Monsignor. He died last week after a five year fight against a rare form of cancer. He was only 54 years old, but he left us a powerful legacy.

A parish priest at St. Paul and Augustine's Church at 15th and V Sts., during the 1960s, he went to Selma to march with Martin Luther King, and when he returned he helped Walter Fauntroy, Channing Phillips and many other leaders form the Coalition of Conscience.

Using his moral authority as a priest, he became a prophet to white ethnic minorities, working with Italians, Poles, Czechs, Irish and others to help them appreciate their own worth and their valuable tradition. He founded the National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs and gave birth to the national neighborhood movement. He converted what could have become a nasty reaction against racial equality into a positive statement of pride in ethnic, racial and religious diversity.

Treasuring these differences and sharing other people's celebrations, Geno never missed the Rosh Hashanah eve service at Tifereth Israel when his friend Belleruth Naparstek davened.

He loved politics. He was never afraid to tangle with or confront power in government or in the Church. Nor was he afraid to negotiate with the powerful. He made the vital link between politics, morality and ultimate beliefs. Geno used organizing to build new institutions. His organizations were the farm clubs for city council members, mayors, members of Congress and appointed officials. He was a Hall of Fame organizer and talent scout.

Geno Baroni spoke from inside the Catholic Church as a person deeply imbued in Hebrew as well as Christian scriptures. This was emphasized by his own choice of a biblical passage, Isaiah 61, read at his funeral services:

"The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me, because the Lord has anointed me to bring good tidings to the afflicted. He has sent me to bind up the brokenhearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives. . ."

As Father Brian Hehir said in his funeral sermon, Geno stood at the "ragged edge of the Church and met American society there." He led the Catholic Church to activism. For that purpose he helped to create the Campaign for Human Development. The Catholic Churches, once a year on a specific Sunday, designate collections for the campaign. Millions of dollars raised in this way are given as grants for community organization and community development efforts in both Catholic and non-Catholic neighborhoods. The local diocese participates in the grant making which has brought them in closer touch with poverty and minorities in their communities.

His most remarkable activism was in support of women's rights, especially in the Catholic Church. For the members of Network, a Catholic social action lobby funded by a group of activist nuns at a time of great turmoil in the Church, Geno was their brother, their advisor, their mentor, their support.

We celebrated Geno's life according to his own instructions on Thursday and Friday

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

nights. It was a reunion for the legions who had been touched and changed by him, ranging from a cardinal to a black woman who had been in his first Young Adult Group, who had been married by him and whose tall, strapping sons had been baptized by him. His friends spoke of his personal warmth, his robust earthiness, his passionate commitment to justice on this earth, his deeply felt sense of roots, his boundless energy. And all who knew him talked of his never-flagging spirit.

What Geno stood for is best conveyed by his own words, in his last sermon, on Labor Day, 1983. "Help me to know that our limited charity is not enough. Lord, help me to know that our soup kitchens and second-hand clothes are not enough. Lord help me to know that it is not enough for the Church to be the ambulance service that goes about picking up the broken pieces of humanity for American society. Lord, help us all to know that God's judgment demands justice from us as a rich and powerful nation. . . Let us pray that there will be new voice of justice, new prophets who will hear the words of the Lord."

(Carla Cohen has been an activist in civic and Jewish affairs. David Cohen heads the Professionals Coalition For Nuclear Arms Control and is vice president of the New Israel Fund. Their friendship with Monsignor Baroni began in the Civil Rights movement.)

TRIBUTE TO JOHN COX

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 17, 1984

● Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, on September 20, a luncheon will be held in honor of John Cox, senior vice president and general manager of Western Cruise Lines, based in San Pedro, CA. John is leaving Western Cruise lines to join the management of the U.S.S. *United States*.

Before assuming shoreside executive responsibilities at Western, John was the captain of the S.S. *Azure Seas*, Western Cruise Lines' 20,000-ton liner that makes 3- and 4-night cruises to Mexico from Los Angeles 50 weeks a year. He served aboard the ship for 1 year before assuming the senior vice president position in 1982.

Captain Cox is a native of San Francisco and served as an officer in the U.S. Navy during the Korean war. He is a graduate of the California Maritime Academy in Vallejo, CA, and also attended the University of Washington and underwent graduate study in internal business and transportation at California State University, San Francisco.

John's life has been dedicated to the seas in one way or another including, in 1973, serving as the relief captain for Eastern Steamship, Inc., aboard the *Emerald Seas* and *Ariadne*. He has also served as deck officer aboard passenger vessels with Matson Pacific, Far Eastern Lines, and American President Lines.

Not content with just serving aboard ships in an executive capacity, John has also done research work as the master of research vessels, and has done a considerable amount of work in this area, including setting up maritime operations—as marine superintendent—for the U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, Pacific Arctic branch.

John's responsibilities on land have taken in such areas as marine management, marine operations, ship and terminal operations, and ship surveys. Heading his own consulting firm, John has been a consultant for several Federal agencies, steamship companies, attorneys, and labor unions.

John has always been a strong advocate of promoting tourism both within the State of California and other parts of our Nation. Early in 1984, Governor Deukmejian appointed him a member of the prestigious California Travel Industry Association in Sacramento.

My wife, Lee, joins me in wishing John and his wife, Jean, all the best in years to come, and continued success in the cruise industry.●

**LAX CONSUMER ENFORCEMENT
CRITICIZED**

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 17, 1984

● Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, the record of the Federal Trade Commission in the last 4 years in protecting consumers and our free market economy is dismal. I am inserting in the RECORD a recent column from Newsweek by Jane Bryant Quinn that catalogs some of the failings of the current FTC.

While lax consumer law enforcement may not be as dramatically obvious as failure to enforce the laws against pollution, for example, the effect is a heavy, disguised tax on the American consumer. I am glad that the press is beginning to get this story to the public, so Americans can decide whether they want to continue paying for the disregard for our consumer laws that currently seems to prevail in Washington.

NEW HANDCUFFS ON THE COPS

(By Jane Bryant Quinn)

Maybe you can't fight city hall. But all together you can fight the steel companies, Listerine and the entire funeral industry if they're fixing prices, telling lies or putting out false business claims. At least that's what the country thought when it invented the Federal Trade Commission to be the cop on the consumer beat. But after a decade of industry-bashing in the 1970s, the Reagan FTC, under chairman James Miller III, is redefining the commission in ways that hurt the broad protection effort.

AD SUBSTANTIATION

Advertisers must have evidence in hand before launching any product claims. But lame-duck FTC Commissioner Michael Pertschuk says that the new FTC has weakened its standards of proof. As an example, take the case of Norelco's Black Pro Shaver, said to spare the user painful razor bumps. The company had agreed to drop that particular claim until two clinical studies were done to see if it were really true. (Two studies are the traditional FTC test of veracity in health-related ads.) But under Miller, the commission voted to consider whether only one medical test would do. Is one test enough? Who's to know for sure? All I know is that the new FTC seems willing to proceed on less evidence than used to be needed. Barbara Opatowsky, head of New York City's Better Business Bureau, says it's getting harder for the BBB to police the marketplace because of business's perception that the FTC has cut back on its advertising-review program. "It sends a signal to advertisers that they can make untruthful claims with minimum penalties," she says.

ANTITRUST

Miller is active against pricefixing combinations of doctors and lawyers. But he sees fewer problems with big-business megamergers than previous FTC's, bringing fewer cases and winning fewer settlements. Nor can he get excited about certain types of price fixing. By a recent FTC analysis, resale-price maintenance (where a product is fixed at a high price by agreement between stores and manufacturer) should sometimes be seen as aiding competition. As it happens, organized price fixing is against the law. Just last March the Supreme Court unanimously ignored an attempt, supported by the Reagan administration, to let Monsanto and its distributors set the market price of one of its products. But Miller says, "We will not file a complaint if the resale-price maintenance isn't harmful to competition." This could encourage some companies, like clothing manufacturers, to try cracking down on the sale of their goods to discounters.

DECEPTION

In one of its most important acts, the FTC has rewritten the definition of "deception" in advertising in such a way as to limit the types of cases brought. Miller argues that the change will merely prevent pointless cases by clarifying current law. But the National Association of Attorneys General, representing state law-enforcement officers, says it will now be harder and costlier to win deceptive-advertising suits.

Under the old rule, the FTC merely had to prove that a bad ad had a tendency to mislead a substantial number of consumers. If it did, it was ipso facto deceptive. But the new standard adds, among other things, that the consumer has to be "acting reasonably under the circumstances." Miller says that as a practical matter the new definition won't make any difference. But FTC Commissioner Patricia Bailey sharply disagrees. She says that, in every case, the government's lawyers will now have to prove, through surveys and other data, what a "reasonable" reading of a dubious ad is likely to be. Evidence for Bailey's fears comes from a current case against Pollenex, an air cleaner found by the FTC to be making false claims for its effectiveness. Pollenex has appealed, arguing that a reasonable consumer wouldn't have been misled.

With any luck, the FTC will get the malefactors in the end. But the new definition

will likely add to the time it takes to corral the companies that retail misinformation. It gives their lawyers more to argue about.

TARGETS

Only four misleading-advertising cases were brought in the past two years against major corporations (the Amana Radarange, Stihl chainsaws, Brown & Williamson's Barclay cigarettes and Commodore home computers; all four have stopped the challenged ads). The Miller FTC spends relatively more of its time on the smaller fry like baldness cures and diet quacks, where a win helps only a small number of consumers. Not that the quacks ought to get away. But rounding them up is more the job of the state attorneys general, so the FTC can raise bigger questions with national impact. Why not make a federal case out of cigarette advertising aimed at young people? (The FTC says it has "informally" stopped some of the youth-directed advertising, but a public and noisy case might persuade the entire industry to quit trying to get teen-agers to smoke.) Why not challenge the jewelers' practice of advertising gold chains at 40 or 60 percent off the suggested retail price, when no one really sells at that price? (Current FTC theory says that you're probably not injured by industrywide phony discounts as long as the ads also tell the real selling price.)

TRADE RULES

A decade ago a more liberal Congress ordered the FTC to write sweeping rules against unfair or deceptive industry practices. Today a conservative administration is hanging up the broom. The proposed 30-day cooling-off period for hearing-aid buyers (to save them from devices that don't work) was sent back for yet more study. The used-car sales-disclosure rule was watered down. There's not much hope for a tougher rule enforcing warranties on mobile homes. A staff proposal would repeal the rule that forces an optometrist to give you a copy of your prescription automatically, after examining your eyes. This FTC thinks that much of the rule making was misguided, if not downright dumb.

Miller sees the FTC as a tool for promoting economic efficiency, a worthy goal but not what effective cops are all about. "Our strength has been in the perception that the FTC was prepared to move swiftly and *terribly* to enforce the law," Pertschuk says. Private lawyers should be telling their clients. "Don't cut corners or the rotten FTC will make a mess of you." The commission is nicer these days and slower to complain. But in the fight against the tendency of the overblown to overstep, nice guys finish last. Associate: Virginia Wilson. ●

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, September 18, 1984, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 19

9:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearing on the nomination of Howard D. Gutin, of Texas, and Lloyd Kaiser, of Pennsylvania, each to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

SR-232A

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the activities of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

SR-253

*Judiciary

To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SD-226

Judiciary

Constitution Subcommittee

To resume hearings on Senate Joint Resolution 10, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for women and men.

SD-124

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

District of Columbia Subcommittee

To resume hearings to review activities of the District of Columbia Parole Board.

SD-138

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2898, to protect and foster shared automated teller machine (ATM) networks.

SD-538

Finance

To hold hearings on proposals to extend the Superfund hazardous waste clean-up program, focusing on certain tax issues.

SD-215

Foreign Relations

Business meeting, to further discuss and complete consideration of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Ex O, 81st Cong., 1st sess.), and to consider other pending calendar business.

SD-419

Governmental Affairs

Civil Service, Post Office, and General Services Subcommittee

To hold hearings on private and public sector management theory.

SD-342

Judiciary
Administrative Practice and Procedure Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings to review Federal agency policy on controls and responsibilities.

SD-628

*Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider the nomination of Rosemary M. Collyer, of Colorado, to be General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, S. 2568, Civil Rights Act of 1984, S. 2878, Pharmaceutical Export Amendments of 1984, and other pending calendar business.

SD-430

2:00 p.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Foreign Agricultural Policy Subcommittee
To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Foreign Relations' Subcommittee on African Affairs on food aid in Africa, focusing on this year's assistance program and prospects for 1985.

SD-419

Environment and Public Works
Environmental Pollution Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2667, to establish a program for the conservation and management of coastal migratory fish and impose a moratorium on fishing for Atlantic striped bass, and to review other fish and wildlife matters.

SD-406

Foreign Relations
African Affairs Subcommittee
To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry's Subcommittee on Foreign Agricultural Policy on food aid in Africa, focusing on this year's assistance program and prospects for 1985.

SD-419

3:30 p.m.
Governmental Affairs
Business meeting, to consider H.R. 6007, to establish certain procedures regarding the judicial service of retired judges of District of Columbia courts, S. 2115, to exempt participants in the Executive Exchange Program from the Federal criminal code provision prohibiting employees and officers of the executive branch from receiving outside income, S. 2721, to confirm conveyance of certain real property in Oregon by the Southern Pacific Transportation Company to Ernest and Dianna Pritchett, Senate Concurrent Resolution 120, to express sense of Congress that state legislatures should create legislative to provide child victims of sexual assault with protection and assistance during administrative and judicial proceedings, and pending nominations.

S-205, Capitol

SEPTEMBER 20

9:00 a.m.
Armed Services
Tactical Warfare Subcommittee
To hold closed hearings on air-land battle 2000.

SR-222

Office of Technology Assessment
To hold a general board meeting.

S-205, Capitol

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

10:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Production, Marketing, and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2781, to remove processed poultry products from coverage of the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921.

SR-328A

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To continue hearings on S. 2898, to protect and foster shared automated teller machine (ATM) networks.

SD-538

Energy and Natural Resources
Water and Power Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1981, authorizing additional funds for the development of small reclamation projects.

SD-366

Finance
To resume hearings on flat-rate and other major tax reform proposals.

SD-215

Foreign Relations
International Economic Policy Subcommittee
To hold hearings to explore foreign and domestic policy implications of unitary tax requirements in the United States.

SD-419

Judiciary
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

Joint Economic
Trade, Productivity, and Economic Growth Subcommittee
To resume hearings on how to save the international trading system, focusing on agricultural trade.

SD-342

2:00 p.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing assistance for agricultural activities in Poland.

SD-419

SEPTEMBER 21

9:00 a.m.
Special Committee on Aging
To hold hearings to examine the cost of caring for the chronically ill.

SD-628

10:00 a.m.
Finance
To resume hearings on proposals to extend the Superfund hazardous waste cleanup program, focusing on certain tax issues.

SD-215

Judiciary
Security and Terrorism Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 2771, to protect the internal security of the United States against international terrorism by making it a Federal felony for a foreign diplomat in the United States to use a firearm to commit a felony.

SD-226

SEPTEMBER 24

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on issues relating to Antarctica, focusing on the proposed Convention on the Conservation of Antarctica Living Marine Resources, U.S. and international re-

search activities therein, and on the proposed Antarctica Minerals Treaty.

SR-253

2:00 p.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings on S. 2835, to allow certain sellers of agricultural products to bring antitrust actions.

SD-226

SEPTEMBER 25

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Household Goods Transportation Act (P.L. 96-454), and the Bus Regulatory Reform Act (P.L. 97-261).

SR-253

Judiciary
Juvenile Justice Subcommittee
To resume hearings to review the effects of pornography on women and children.

SD-226

Labor and Human Resources
Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the use of recreational drugs in professional and amateur sports.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Toxic Substances and Environmental Oversight Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the release into the environment of genetically engineered organisms.

SD-406

SEPTEMBER 26

9:30 a.m.
Finance
Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 337, to make permanent the deduction for charitable contributions by nonitemizers, and S. 2017, to revise certain IRS regulations relating to deductions for the payment of certain expenses by ministers and members of the uniformed services who receive subsistence and housing allowances.

SD-215

10:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To resume hearings to review the relationship between Congress and the executive in the formulation and implementation of foreign policy.

SD-342

Governmental Affairs
Civil Service, Post Office, and General Services Subcommittee
To resume hearings on private and public sector management theory.

SD-124

Select on Intelligence
Closed briefing on intelligence matters.

S-407, Capitol

2:00 p.m.
*Foreign Relations
African Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings on U.S. policy in South Africa.

SD-419

25700

SEPTEMBER 27

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works
Toxic Substances and Environmental
Oversight Subcommittee
To continue hearings on the release into
the environment of genetically engi-
neered organisms.

SD-406

Finance

International Trade Subcommittee
To hold hearings on certain activities of
the U.S. copper industry.

SD-215

Labor and Human Resources

Aging Subcommittee

To hold hearings on longevity and the
lifestyle of older individuals.

SD-430

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SEPTEMBER 28

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2932, authorizing
funds for fiscal years 1985 and 1986
for programs of the Natural Gas Pipe-
line Safety Act of 1968 and the Haz-
ardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of
1979.

SR-253

Finance

Health Subcommittee

To resume hearings to examine how to
ensure quality health care for low-
income persons.

SD-215

OCTOBER 1

10:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investiga-
tions

September 17, 1984

To hold hearings to investigate certain
activities of the video gambling indus-
try, focusing on the alleged involve-
ment of organized crime and the po-
tential for public corruption.

SD-342

2:00 p.m.

*Finance

Health Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the current
method of financing medical educa-
tion costs under the medicare pro-
gram.

SD-215

OCTOBER 2

10:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings on S. 1746, to allow
the Federal Government to freely pro-
cure certain goods and services from
the private sector.

SD-342